Outline of the proposed research work entitled

"PARBHANI CITY AND ITS REGION – A STUDY IN URBAN GEOGRAPHY"

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In

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By

Mr. Solanke Ajitsing Suryakant

(M.A. M.Phil)

Under the Guidance of

Dr. Parag Arun Khadke

(M.A., B. Ed, Ph.D, NET, L.L.M.)

Head,Department of Geography

Associate Professor and Research Guide

SCHOOL OF EARTH SCIENCES,

SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY,

NANDED, 431606

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1. INTRODUCTION:

Urban geography is the main part of human geography within geography, which becomes advanced after World War II. "The concept of urban geography came into existence as a product of social evolution in 20th century" according to Mayer and Kohn. City has been popular subject for the geographers from ancient times. 'Strabo' a famous geographer has written in his book "Geography", a location is main point to control various factor of district. The modern world is now known as urban world. It is well known in human history that urban residents are large in number than rural. Urban area and city are having importance role to contribute population within country. Urbanization is shift of population from rural to urban areas; principle causes of shifting are industrialization and population growth. Last decade of 20th century has seen the rise of various towns and cities, many of which have largely expanded during the last 50 years. But mismanagement of growing population and growth of the city will affect natural resources and it will create stress on basic infrastructure like roads, electricity, transport facility and water supply.

Health and sanitation problems also become serious. With the help of this research **"Parbhani city and its region: A study in urban Geography"** the handling of city problems and management will become easily possible. The populace of Parbhani city has registered a huge growth over the last decade. Main reason for urban population growth is facility available for standard of living and the basic three needs of human being like food, cloth, shelter as well as medical facilities are easily available in the city along with industrialization, communication, education facility and growing construction too. Parbhani city is having administrative center and cultural as a well as historical background. Since urbanization is associated with socio-economic transformation, it has assumed considerable significance in developing countries like India.Willam Fedrick Mortin in 1793 described District in his book "New system of Geography." Gohn Pinkenton in 1807 described in his book "modern geography" an event of kings, kingdoms, district colonies and states with the island oceans and seas in all parts of world. The term 'urban' refers to towns or cities. Urbanizations is the increase in population of the urban areas, also it indicates the growth of primary, secondary and tertiary activities. Hauser and Duncan have described urbanization "a change in population distribution pattern".

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

1) Narein (2003):

Told that in the 19th the urbanization has observed in the United State and in some European countries, they have experienced the shifting of rural to urban growth. He has also explained the processes involved in urbanization and told that it will modify and even may destroy the local culture.

2) Sivaramkrishan (2004):

Told that Migration is not the major factor in urban growth. In the period 1981-91total 60 % of urban growth is observed in which migration accounted for only 21.20%. His studies told that during 1981 to 1991 migration has increased in the Mumbai, Delhi and Hyderabad, but as a component of growth of city, its share dropped.

3) Peter Newman (2006):

Observes that growth of city will create environmental problems. In his paper he tried to understand environmental impact of cities by using three approaches namely **Population impact** which provides some outlooks on local impact, Ecological footprint on **global impact** and **sustainability assessment** about positive benefits of urban growth. He has applied this approach for Sydney city.

4) Pranati Datta (2006):

She had studied the current dynamics of urbanization. He argues that the mega-cities are severely affecting both the people and economy of country, which can be seen in collapse of urban services. The effects of such unregulated urbanization are can be seen in many urban environments like housing, slum, water, and infrastructure.

5) Eliizabeth Philip (2007):

Case study from Kerala analyzed that the types of development regulation, relevance of zoning regulations and role of the urban planning and development agencies are essential for development control.

6) Nidagundi S.R. (2007):

"Regional Disparities in urbanization of Gulbarga division in karnataka state" The deccan geography urbanization has to be accepted as a way of a condition of man characterized by certain attitude. A mode of behavior, which is an essential part of regional development as well as an important index of national progress and prosperity of human society. The urbanization can be well studied through the regionalization of an area.

7) UNDESA (2007):

According to the process of urbanization started first in today's more developed regions.in 1920s just less than 30 percent of their population was urban and by 1950, more than half of their population was living in urban areas. In 2007, high levels of urbanization, surpassing 80 percent characterized Australia, New Zealand and northern America. Europe, with 72 percent of its population living in urban areas, was the least urbanized major area in the development world. By 2050, Australia New Zealand and northern American are all expected to be lower at 84 percent, and among the less developed regions.

8) United Nations, (2009):

According to the levels of urbanization is measured by the percentage of population living in urban areas. In order to have a better understanding of the urbanization process, it would be appropriate to examine which settlement are treated as urban; it various from country to country.

9) Kadi, et al (2012) :

Points out, that in India the status of urbanization, acute shortage of space for housing, lack of sewage treatment facilities, polluted water and transport constraints are serious concerns of the urban population. Poor sanitation and contaminated drinking water arising from human health. He also points out that the increase in the number of industries has led to the growth of urban population and economy.

10) Zenith (2012):

Argus that urbanization is a part and parcel of economic development. It is an index of transformation from traditional rural economies to modern industrial one. The study endeavors to enlighten on the process urbanization in India having an interstate analysis which focus on trends, problems, and prospects. It will try to trace urban problems and form some policy. Only 27.8 percent of population was living in urban areas as per 2001 census. Urbanization rate in India is much less than other developed countries. It is estimated that there are almost billion poor people in the world; of this over 750 million live in urban areas without adequate shelter and basic services. Due to urbanization there is problem of employment, environmental pollution, congestion, transportation etc. there is also regional disparity between different groups within that limited urban area. Slum formation is a major problem now days to urban area.

11) Faysal Ahmed (2014):

The study conducted by shows that rapid urbanization has created social, economic, environmental and cultural problems. The urbanization has different environmental impacts such as water supply problems, solid waste management, disposing waste system, water logging problem, traffic congestion and sound pollution. Among the negative social consequences of urbanization, increasing incidence of crime and traditional family function and relation has changed. Urbanization has created extreme pressure on housing, unemployment, and infrastructure problems and urban services like education, health, transportation, water, sanitation, electricity fuel, garbage clearance, recreation etc. The drainage of waste and dump pollutes the environment in the city. The majority of the people dispose waste in the public place. Because of insufficient manpower and vehicle problem, waste and dump pollutes the environment in the city.

12) D.R. Khullar (2014):

Studied the urban settlement and trends in urbanization in India from 1901 to 2011 in his books “India a comprehensive geography.” He defines development of Indian cities in three periods; they are ancient and medieval period, British period and post-independence period. There are three period of urbanization in India; the period of slow urbanization, period of urbanization medium urbanization and period of slow urbanization,

period of medium urbanization and period of rapid urbanization. He also investigates the morphology of Indian cities, functional classification, conurbations, urban sprawl, slums and problems of urbanization in India.

13) S.D. Maurya (2015):

Wrote a few Phenomenon in his book "Human Geography" such as concepts of town and urban area, origin of towns and cities, classification towns, functional classification of towns, urban hierarchy, urban morphology, patterns of urbanization related to India and world. He categorized world in three different category viz., very high, medium and less urbanized countries. India is the one of the country where these entire three categories exist.

3. STUDY AREA:

Parbhani city is considered to be oldest and fourth largest city town in Marathwada region. The study area lies between 19˚ 05` to 19˚ 15` North latitude and 76˚ 45` to 76˚ 75` East longitude. Geographically Parbhani city is situated within two hill ranges namely Ajanta and Balaghat and composed of basaltic rock terrain. It is situated on 347 meters (1,138 ft.) above the mean sea level, and the climate is dry and hot just like other town in the region. Parbhani city has area of 37.77 sq. km. The total population of the city is 3, 07,170 people with 1, 56,520 male and 1, 50,650 female population having sex ratio 962 and literacy rate are 81.62% according to 2011 census. It is growing rapidly as industrial nuclei, commercial complex, educational Centre and focal point of economic, cultural, social and administrative activities of Marathwada region.

Parbhani City Municipal Corporation (PCMC) was established in a year 2012. The study region is administratively subdivided into nine tehsils namely Selu, Gangakhed, Palam, Sonpeth, Purna, Pathri, Manwath, Jintur and Parbhani. Dharmapuri, Takli, Nandapur, Khanapur, Parwa, Jambh, Bamangaon, Taroda, Nagapur, Pokharni, Borvand and Singnapur, Balsa (Kh), Sendra, Raipur and Wangi etc are the names of villages comes in surrounding area of Parbhani city.

4. OBJECTIVES:

1) To study the geographical setting, review of growth pattern and the land use pattern of Parbhani city and its region.
2) To analyze the internal structure of the parbhani city its functional process.
3) To identify the field of influence of Parbhani and its characteristics with reference to the Parbhani region as a whole.
4) To highlight the Demographic and occupational characteristics of Parbhani city.
5) To identify some common urban characteristics by comparing Parbhani with other similar sized cities to test the hypothesis that similar sized cities have similar demographic and occupational characteristics.
6) To study of slums of Parbhani city.
7) To explore different problems of parbhani city.
8) To study for balanced urban development and suggest planning for future development of Parbhani city with application of GIS and Remote Sensing techniques.

5. METHODOLOGY:

Methodology refers to a set of principles and process by which aims and objectives are perceived. To fulfill the objectives of present study a sound methodology has been devised to study demographical and occupational structures. Land use variables, socio-economics transformations, accessibility variables of parbhani city and adjoining (village level) will be studied in order to draw upon comprehensive ranges of information.

This study expecting its conceptual part is based on the data procured from the primary as well as secondary resources. The secondary data will be borrowed from various government and semi-government offices city block level. The census data and other record will be used to get a more general picture of the population profile and employment structure. We will take information of land use from existing map, remote sensing map and field mapping as well as agricultural land record. We will also use the newspaper articles and reports giving details about the situation in the research area. On the other hand primary data will be collected through personal field survey. A reconnaissance survey will be conducted to outset so as to identify the empirically and approximate limit of city and its region, viewing at various urban impacts on its peripheral area.

The data thus collected from various primary and secondary areas will be represented by several cartographic and statically method. The result are presented through various maps and tables generated in GIS and interpretations will be done accordingly.

The methodology declared above when applied on important data will provide a clear picture of the area under study, on the basis of which various polices and programmers will be proposed for the solution of the problems of the study area.

Following formulae will be used for study:

$$\textbf{Population Growth Rate} = \frac{\text{Population of last census year} - \text{Population of first census year}}{\text{Population of first census year}} \times 100$$

$$\textbf{Density of Urban Population} = \frac{\text{Number of People live in urban area}}{\text{Urban Area of region}}$$

$$\textbf{Urban sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total urban females population}}{\text{Total Urban Male Population}} \times 1000$$

Correlation

spearman`s rank method of correlation is used for the analysis of correlation of population parameters – $(r) = 1 - \frac{6 \Sigma d^2}{N (N^2 - 1)}$

Where:

n = is the total number of observation.

d = is the difference in the rank of two variables.

Standard deviation:

$$S.D. = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma (X-\bar{X})^2}{N}}$$

Where

$\Sigma (X-\bar{X})^2$ = Sum of squares of the deviation from the mean

N = No of variables

6. DATA COLLECTION:

1) District census hand book 1981 to 2011.
2) District Gazetteer of parbhani district 1989, and 2011.
3) Socio-economic review and district statistical abstract 2014 to 2018.
4) Municipal corporation office.
5) Report of town planning departments of parbhani.
6) Parbhani Zilla perished.
7) Various newspapers, periodical journals.
8) Primary data collection through field work and questionnaire, slums, urban problems, field of influence etc.

7. IMPOTRANCE AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Urbanization is considered as a driving force for the faster economic growth. In India it starts during the period of 1990s. Thus economic growth is highly dependent on the fortunes of urban areas and their capability for financial investment and ultimately increase in productivity. Along with faster urbanization the problems like environmental and health issues also came into existence in any cities of India as well as other country. A well Urbanization in a city must holds parameters such as availability of potable water, proper sanitation, better drainage system, and solid waste disposal facilities. Process of urbanization can be measured based upon the development or establishment of a city, controlled by economy, social and cultural development. Concepts of population growth and population distribution are also important elements of Urbanization. One of the outcome of ECOSAC-2014, the 70 percent of global population is expect to live in urban area by 2050.

In terms of scope in urban geography, it has limited scope because it is very juvenile or it is just very beginning. The origin of any city/town is directly related to its history (who is behind the origin, what is that which makes a city/town to take its root where it is, and why it is there). One of the scholars in urban studies in India, has distinguish the scope of urbanization in three categories namely (I) The physical structure

of the city (II) The stage of its historical development and (III) The process influencing the structure.

8. **PROPOSED WORK PLAN:**

A) First year plan

1) Review of Literature:

   To approach this study, a review of published as well as unpublished literature from different research institutions and case study of specific area will be carried out.

2) Field work and Data collection:

   Primary data will be collect through field work with the help of asking questions from various parts of selected area. The secondary data will be collect from the sources like newspaper, interview, magazine and etc.

B) Second year plan:

Collected data related to this research will be analysed and tabulated with the help of various statistical methods and later on it will be presented with the help of cartographic and GIS techniques with help of software.

C) Third year plan:

1) Interpretation of data:

   Data will be interpreted with the help of graphical presentation.

2) Writing and submission of thesis and publishing research paper:

   The compilation of research paper builds a thesis and it will written after the interpretation of data and achievement of objectives.

9. SCHEME OF CHAPTER:

The research work carried out is presented in eight chapters as follows:

Chapter Ist This chapter will deals with the appraisal of problem. This chapter is also devoted to review of the literature, aims and objective, data collection and methodology that have been employed in the present work.

Chapter IInd It includes 'The geographical setting' of study area in terms of physiographic, drainage system, climate, natural vegetation, agricultural industries and transportation.

Chapter IIIrd It is expected to focusing on the population and occupational structure of parbhani city.

Chapter IV th This chapter mainly provide explanation on field of influence of parbhani city and its reference to the parbhani region as a whole.

Chapter Vth It will suggest factors related to understand the functional structure of the parbhani city including accommodation, administrative, transportation, bank, education, health, market, pilgrim and religious, and recreation function.

Chapter VI th It will **encompass** information about slum area in parbhani city.

Chapter VII th This chapter resolve the concept of identification of problems such as housing, sewerage, solid west, water supply of parbhani city.

Chapter VIIIth Result of this chapter will be having two chief aspects viz. discussion and conclusion (if possible, suggest future planning for development of parbhani city).

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